sessments. Upon examination it is found that the number of vacant lots exceeds the number of buildings on the route proposed to be paved; and, furthermore, the Mayor states that upon canvassing the wishes of the property owners he has not found one who desires the new pavement. These may be good reasons why the resolutions should be vetoed; but it makes very little difference after all, because the management of our streets is going to be transferred to Albany, and all these little difficulties and retail peddling about pavements, and so forth, will be settled there upon wholesale principles.

English Views of Napeleon and France. The speech which Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Under Secretary for the Home Department, addressed to his constituents at Deal on the 18th of November, as well as that which Mr. W. C. Brooks, M. P., made on the same day before the Macclesfield Useful Knowledge Society, undoubtedly express the general English views of Napoleon and France. Mr. Brooks thought that "the Emperor Napoleon had been deceived, because relying on ambition blinded him and because, relying on some new invention in war, destructive enough in Itself, he was resolved to carry war to a meaceful neighbor. Under the circumstances," added Mr. Brooks, "he could not say that he was sorry at the retribution which had overtaken the Emperor; but he was sorry at the manner in which the people of France had treated him." The position of Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, as a member of the present British government, obliged him to be more guarded in avowing his opinions. But he did not hesitate to say, after alluding to last year, when profound peace reigned over the whole of Europe, that England "had upon the throne of France a powerful and faithful ally; that whatever faults the Emperor, now a defeated captive, whose dynasty seems at present to be crushed forever, had as an individual or might have committed by any despotic government, he had at least been true to France, and it was not for the French people or the English people to cast reproach upon him." Another significant remark by the Under Secretary was the following :- "It would be a great misfortune for England and Europe if France were so humiliated and her power so destroyed as that there would be no counterpoise to Russia and Prussia." It seems rather late for England to realize this fact; but such a recognition of it indicates, like other portions of the same speech, that the British government is fully awake to the exigencies of the case, and that both government and people agree that England should endeavor to speak with a moral weight in the councils of Europe, and also that she could not have a proper moral weight unless she had a certain amount of physical force to back it. Probably the English would welcome the restoration of their late "powerful and faithful ally" to the throne of France. But Napoleon himself has intimated his unwillingness to be restored by force to the place to which the suffrages of the French people have more than once elevated him. If he is ever to reign again he wishes to reign by the will of the people, as well as by the grace of God and Bismarck and the British

Free and Slave Labor in Brazil.

We have at various times within the past few months called attention to the consideration which the labor question was receiving in Brazil. Not only the subject of free but slave labor is attracting many of the thoughtful minds of the empire. As an evidence of this mention may be made of the work published a short time ago by Judge Polycarpo Lopes very question. The writer has given the subdect thoughtful consideration and brings all the resources of his judicial experience to bear in the elucidation of the question. While arguing that all possible encouragement should be given to free labor, the learned Judge does not regard with favor any plan for immediate emancipation. Gradual abolition he considers a much better course to adopt, but he urges the expulsion from the cities and towns of slaves, conscious of the unwillingness of free labor to associate with that of forced. It is a wholesome sign of the times to see the question of labor discussed in so thoughtful and enlightened a manner. Though slavery in Brazil is attended with comparatively few hardships, and though manumission is rendered comparatively easy, still the subject of free labor has received such attention by the liberals that the leading minds, irrespective of party, in the empire have been forced to acknowledge its progress. The Brazilians, however, are only following the example set them in the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France. The labor question the world over is demanding a closer degree of attention than heretofore. Thinking men feel it, and act on the thoughts suggested by the magnitude of the movement. Even Spain, lagging behind as she does, in the world's progress, is endeavering to shake off the incubus of slavery in Cuba. The thoughts gaining circulation in Brazil are scarcely to be wondered at, when all around are moving in the p aths of progress and freedom.

FRANCE. - One of the HERALD correspondents in France has furnished an interesting letter frem Strasbourg, giving an account of a tour through Central France. The story embodies many features of interest, and will enable the readers of the HERALD to form a correct idea of life among the German soldiers on the march, as well as campaigning with the Francs-tireurs. From a conversation with an officer in Garibaldi's army, the substance of which is related in another column, it will be seen that a very unpleasant feeling exists among the rank and file of the Garibaldians. This feeling arises from a belief that the French are jealous of the Italians, Under such circumstances, and with dissensions existing, it is scarcely to be wondered at that Garibaldi's army has not accomplished as much as the friends of the hero of Caprera believed him capable of achieving. In the South the desire for peace, if not openly expressed, is plainly evident. The people of Lyons ardently desire it, though they dare not speak their desires. From the tone of the correspondence it is not difficult to perceive that the French people, at least those in Southern France. have had enough of war, and would willingly accept peace at the price it may be had.

A TOUR THROUGH THE INTERIOR OF

The Fair for the Soldiers' Orphaus. In the multitude of charities which, amid all the selfishness, the struggle for wealth and the heartlessness which is supposed to belong to those who seek wealth as the only ultimate good, the city has so nobly sustained, the charity fair for the benefit of those whom this miserable civil war of ours has left destitute, on the battle field, is assuredly the most commendable. As General McClellan well said in

the children of the gallant soldiers who died his opening address at the fair, "You have acted with the utmost liberality in extending aid to these men who have suffered by the war now desolating the fair land of France. It is well to succor the afflicted of foreign lands. It is well to bonor the memory of our own dead soldiers. It is Yell to erect costly monuments to perpetuate their fame and deeds. But these little children in whose behalf I now address you—these orphans of our own land, left to our care by the slain heroes—is it not better to succor them? Is it not the most

sacred of our national duties? When their fathers went forth to fight for you would you not willingly have promised to take a part in protecting and educating their children? It is this we ask you to de.' This is the mission and the duty of the

nation, as General McClellan has so plainly expressed it. While our charity is limitless and reaches to the suffering of all nations, we must not forget that our own poor wounded birds must be taken care of. The child whom the dying father left as a legacy to the country, when he gave up his life on the field or in the hospital, amid the ghastly scenes of war, is a sacred charge upon every individual who recognizes the immensity of the sacrifice which that poor soldier offered up and the ultimate good which his death and the death of thousands more has contributed to securethe perpetuity of the Union. The efforts now being made, in the simple form of a fair, to release us, to some extent, from the obligation of providing for the orphans of our soldiers and sailors, is entitled to our fullest support.

We hope, therefore, that the Fair for the Orphans of our Soldiers and Sailors, which has been so auspiciously inaugurated at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment by General McClellan and Dr. Bellows, will be liberally sustained and may realize a handsome fund worthy of the object for which it is intended.

Personal Intelligence.

Charles Francis Adams left for his home in Massa chusetts yesterday.

Abrabam Van Vechten, the well known po has arrived from Albany and is now at the Hoffman

Judge H. Cochran is among the recent arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. E. D. Webster, who recently successfully con-

tested the Second Congressional district in Brooklyn, came to the city yesterday and put up at the Astor

Major J. L. How, of the United States Army, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General George J. Stannard is at the Metropolitan

Colonel Parson, of the United States Army, Pro essor of Law and Etnics at West Point Academy, has taken quarters at the Clarendon Hotel. from Massachusetts, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Captain Catlin, of the United States Army, one of the executive officers at West Point Academy, has arrived at the Everett House. General C. A. Johnson, from Massachusetts, among the latest arrivals at the Astor House.

OBITUARY.

John H. Low.

Jersey City loses an old resident by the death of John H. Low, familiarly known as "General," He died at his residence in Jersey City on Thursday night, in his fifty-ninth year. He was formerly a confidential officer of the late Mayor Harper, of New York; served as Alderman for the Third ward of Jersey City. and ran for Assembly, but was de-feated by Dudley S. Gregory. He had been for more than two years past a member of the Jersey City police force, in which he was assigned a position as warden or doorkeeper. He was genial, good-humored, of child-like simplicity, and most honora-ble in his dealings with his fellow men.

LOVE AND LUNACY.

Another Chapter in the Old Story-A Jilted German Becomes Insane-Oh! How He POUGHREEPSIE, Dec. 16, 1870.

Some time during 1864 there arrived in this country from Germany a young, robust German named Lawrence Rickes. He brought with him \$700 in gold, bright hopes and high ambition. Soon after landing he came into Dutchess county and located himself in the town of Washington with David War ner as a harness maker. Being an excellent workman, and withal a steady young man, he soon won the esteem of his employer, and also gathered about him a number of steadfast friends. After working a month or two some one suggested that he should SELL RIS GOLD, as it was then commanding a very high premium. He did sell it, and was so elated that he spent his

as it was then commanding a very high premium. He did sell it, and was so elated that he spent his profits freely. About the same time he became acquainted with an estimable young lady, also a resident of the town of Washington, and immediately became infatuated with her. He paid her many visits, and at different times made her costly presents. On one of his visits he asked her who she thought the most of, another young man, who was paying his addresses to her, or himself. She told nim that she had more love for him, but that he had been extravagant, had spent all his money, and she did not wish to marry him,

ESCAUSE HE WAS POOR and could not support her. His suit rejected, Rickes turned from the house visibly affected, and from that time forth was sullen and morose, scarcely ever speaking. For a period of two weeks he pursued his avocation, saying never a word to his employer, not even answering questions which were put to him. An evening later he appeared at the village hoter to attend a ball which was in progress there. Ascending to the baliroom he observed the lady who had rejected him

MALTZING WIFH HIS RIVAL, and was told that they had just been married that day. It was noticed that upon this announcement ticks' face became suddenly pale, and, without noticing any one, he summarily left the spot, and for several hours walked up and down the roadway in front of the hotel, with bowed head, and did not return to his boarding house till early dawn. His deportment afterwards was very singular and attract-

from of the notes, what bowed nead, and the not re-turn to his boarding house till early dawn. His de-portment afterwards was very singular and attract-ed general attention. At last he was induced to be-come a member of the church, Rev. Mr. Cobb being his spiritual adviser; but that did him no good, for

in his habis that it was concluded proper to send him to the county house, to be placed in the lunatic department, and accordingly he was taken thither

department, and accordingly he was taken thither about two weeks ago.

On Wednesday of this week I saw him as he lay on the floor of his closely barred room. Peering through the narrow opening in the door, I found him lying upon ms side with his knees under his chin, his feet bare, his hair dishevelled and over all a loosely thrown gray blanket. He had lian in that position for over twenty-four hours. It was a sad sight, especially to those who were acquainted with his story. The lady in the case is in every repect an ornament to the society in which she moves.

THE GALE ON FRIDAY.

Three Men Blown Off a Trestlework at Newburg-Two of Them Seriously Injured. On Friday morning, during the prevalence of a respectively John Ryan, Joseph Arquet and Joseph Howell, were employed on the trestlework at the stablishment of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Newburg, an unusually violent gust struck them and all three were forced off the trestlework, failing to the ground, a distance of about fitteen feet. Ryan was picked up in an insensible condition and was found to have been seriously injured about the head. His injuries will probably result fatally. Arquet had his right arm terribly fractured at the elbow, and was besides badly bruised. Howell feil on the other two, and escaped with slight injuries.

TELEGRAPHIC

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Bavarian Support of United Germany--An Army Credit and War Taxes.

Count Bismarck to Obtain a National Coronet.

KING WILLIAM FAVORABLE TO NAPOLEON.

The King of Spain a Benefactor of the Treasury.

Political Agitation, Party Rancor and Religious Fervor in Ireland.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Provision for the Bavarian Army-The Treasury and the Treaty Making Power.

MUNICH, Dec. 15, 1870. The Chamber of Deputies has passed a further

nilitary credit of 41,020,000 florins. The government has asked of the Chamber that

e provisional levy of taxes be continued three The federal treaty has been referred to a special ommittee of the Chamber.

Bismarck a Duke of the Empire. LONDON, Dec. 16, 1870. Count Bismarck will, according to newspaper adrices from Berlin, be created a duke of the German

Napoleop's Case. LONDON, Dec. 1s, 1870. A German official journal (the Holk) states that

King William has determined to restore Napoleon.

Casar to "Render" Unto the People-Th Money Coming Home Again.

It is said that one of the first acts of King tmadeus will be to give one half of the appanage of the crown, amounting to some twenty millions of

dollars, to the Treasury.

ENGLAND.

Public Education-Evading the Criminal Law. LONDON, Dec. 15, 1870. The first meeting of the Metropolitan School Board, elected under the extended franchise system and with ladies and Roman Catholics among the nempers, was held to-day.

Mr. Noel, learning that he was to be committed for trial and indicted for counselling the Greek bri-gands not to surrender the Marathon captives without they were assured of an amnesty, has fled from England.

The Bank Return.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 1870. The bullion in the Bank of England has, it is of ficially announced, increased £220,000 during the past week.

Marine Disaster.

In a gale in the Prith of Forth the sloop Earl Sea-field was lost, with all hands, on Severn Sands.

IREL AND

Executive Decree and Religious Agitation LONDON, Dec. 15, 1870. The Catholic Defence Association of Londonderry has been disselved by order of the authorities, acting in the Queen's name, from Dublin Castle. The Derry "boys" (Orange) ignore the proclamation of the magistrates forbidding processions on

the 1st of January, 1871, the anniversary of the

union with England. A riot is anticipated. Sympathy with the Pope-A Call on England. LONDON, Dec. 16-A. M. sympathizers with th was held at Thurles last evening. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted, in which the opinion was strongly expressed that Great Britain should

VIRGINIA.

menaced at Rome.

defend the interests of her Catholic subjects now

The Movement for a General Amnesty. RICHMOND, Dec. 16, 1870. The Senate to-day passed a joint resolution in structing the Senators and requesting the Repre of Virginia in Congress to vote for a general amnesty removing all political disabilities. It was adopted with but one dissenting vote.

. MAINE

Destructive Fire in Wiscasset-Thirty-six Buildings Destroyed-Loss 860,000.

BATH. Me., Dec 16, 1870.

A most disastrous conflagration commenced a three o'clock this morning on the east side of Middle street, in Wiscasset, and destroyed all the builddle street, in Wiscasset, and destroyed all the buildings on the south side of Main street, crossing Water street to the river, in all about twenty-five stores and eleven dwellings. The following are the principal sufferers:—E. C. Philbrick, Jesse White, Jr., Mrs. S. B. Hitton. Joseph Call, Emma Podge, Richard Blim, E. B. Neai, W. P. Lennox. Eben Perkins, Nathaniel Lincoln, M. C. Boyd, Joseph Lambert, Warren Lowell, L. Dickinson, S. L. Young, J. C. Henderson and V. Greenleaf. The fire broke out at Jesse White's store. The estimated loss is about \$60.000.

Burning of a Freight Depot at Yarmouth-Burglary in Westbrook.

PORTLAND, Dec. 16, 1870. The Portland and Kennebec Railroad freight depot at Yarmouth, with its contents, was burned today, and also their passenger depot and woodshed, containing 300 cords of wood, at Cumberland. Loss day, and also cords of wood, at cumber containing 300 cords of wood, at cumber on both about \$7,000. The store of Bray & Moore, at Morrill's corner, Westbrook, was entered last night and \$250 worth

Close of Navigation on the Penobscot River-

A Legislator Elect Declines. BANGOR, Dec. 16, 1870. The river closed here to-day and navigation is suspended for the season. The steamer Katahdin went out at eleven o'clock, cutting her way through the floating ice.
Philo A. Strickland, one of the representatives elect to the Legislature from this city, has declined.
A new election will be ordered at once.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Earnings of the Union Pacific Road-Pardon of O'Baldwin, the Bruiser. BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the five months ending October 31, 1870, were \$3,502,178; expenses, \$1,789,594; net income. \$1,712,583. The land sales of the Union Pacific Railroad for September, October and November were 58,781 38-100 acres, for which the company received \$11,000 in their land grant bonds, \$1.708 in cash and \$145,689 in settlers' notes, secured by mortgage on the land sold. Total sales of land to December 9, 1870, were 285,404 12-100 acres, for which the company received \$1,270,748, or an average price of \$4 42 per acre. The trustees of the land grant bonds have cancelled \$723,000 on land grant bonds and hold \$488,409 on settlers' notes secured by mortgage on land sold.

O'Baldwin, the pugilist, who about a year ago last Nevember was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months in the House of Correction for engaging in a prize fight, has been pardoned. \$1,712,583. The land sales of the Union Pacific

Fire at Springfield.

Springfield, Dec. 16, 1870.

Crane's old red paper mill, & Dalton, was de stroyed by fire this evening. The fire was caused by the dropping of a kerosene lamp. Loss \$25,000 to 10 t

CUBA.

General Valmaseda Assumes the Captain Generalcy.

HAVANA, Dec. 13, Via LAKE CITY, Dec. 16, 1870. General Valmaseda assumed command of the island of Cuba at noon to-day. The ex-Captain General, De Rodas, leaves on the 15th for Spain.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Schooner Disabled by a Whale-Freights of the Pacific Railroad-Live Lizards in Petrified Fir Trees. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16, 1870.

The schooner Clara Light, from Stellecoom, with lumber, arrived this evening, leaking, having been struck with great force by a whale on the 6th inst. The State Harbor Commissioners determined not to make any further reduction in wharfage rates at

San Francisco at present.

Three million three hundred and sixty-four thousand and twenty-nine pounds of freight have been carried East over the Facific Railroad since November 8, of which 163,000 nounds of tea.

The weather is clear and cool. We had frost last

The weather is clear and cool. We use night.

Several live lizards have been found embedded in petrified fir trees which were found in a forest near Calistoga. One is now on exhibition here. They are unlike any species now known.

OHIO.

Railroad Rumors in Cincinnati-Reported Negotiations for the Purchase of the Cincin-nati, Hamilton and Dayton Road by the Pennsylvania Central.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16, 1870. It is reported that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company are negotiating for a lease of the Cincinnati, Hamiiton and Dayton Railroad and its connections. There have been whisperings unfavorable to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Daytor stock, with a view, it is said, of depressing the stock for the purpose of buying easy; it is claimed further that a recent talk concerning a second railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton is part of the programme to make a favorable purchase. Should the Pennsylvania Central effect a lease, it will enable them to control the entrance to the city of the Atlantic and Great Western, and the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Kailroads, both of which run over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, from Dayton. It would be a bold strake of the Pennsylvania Central, as it would give that road virtual control of all the roads coming from the East to Cincinnati, except the Baltimore and Ohlo. The stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton has been sold of late down to 86 and 87, but to-day it was not to be had at 88. it is claimed furtner that a recent talk

NEW YORK

Commutation of Owen Hand's Sentence-He is to be Imprisoned for Life Instead of ALBANY N. V. Dec. 16 1870.

Governor Hoffman has decided to commute the death sentence of Owen Hand, of Brooklyn, to 1mprisonment for life, the Governor yielding to the reommendation of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, who certify to the Governor, through the Chief Judge, that although the verdict was warranted by record, yet the case belongs to that class of homicides in which a reasonable doubt may preperly be included as to the felomous intention to kill, which is indispensable to constitute the crime of murder in

is indispensable to constitute the crime of murder in the first degree.

The weather is very cold, and the river is full of floating ice. The New York boats had not arrived at noon, having grounded just below the city.

Teff & Co.'s paper mill was burned to-day. Loss \$40,000; insured for \$19,000.

Wiswell's block at West Troy, was damaged by fire to-day to the amount of \$10,000. The block was occupied by the gas company, the West Troy Democrat, Moore's book store, the Odd Fellows and the Freemasons. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

Lecture by Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, at Cooper Institute. she considered to be the "perils of the hour," last night, in the great hall at Cooper Institute. One of the perils of the hour to a woman who lectures is an unbecoming dress, and this Miss Holloway evidently

forgot in the perils of preparing her lecture; for her

blue and white costume was not so becoming as it

might have been. The lecture had some good hits, but, on the whole lacked coherence and vim. After some introductory remarks the lecturer said :- One of the perus of the hour is the

HORDE OF ILL-ADVISED LEADERS who seek to guide women. The ranks of fashiondisappointed women who listen lascivious music and gaze at the indeli-cate ballet. We see these women rushing into newspaper offices, aunoying the editors and disturbing the clerks. Fortawith there is deve the ambition to wrench from the hands of men po tions which they have worked years to learn.

meets with no peni, though she mingle with the crowd in the haunts of trade.

One of the greatest perils affecting women, and, through them, the race, is the increase of devotion to fashion. Not that women love heavity too much

through them, the race, is the increase of devotion to fashion. Not that women love beauty too much, or are too anxious to keep their own beauty and add to it. We take French fashions to our hearts till the inhabitants of other worlds look down upon us in wonder. We

COVER OUR FACES WITH ENAMEL,

a new kind of plaster of Paris, as if we could hide the lines that character chisels on the face. God intends woman's face to be a brilliant focus, where the rays from within are shown and the rays without are reflected.

The speaker did not dare to describe a modern ball

intends woman's face to be a brilliant focus, where the rays from within are snown and the rays without are reflected.

The speaker did not dare to describe a modern ball tollet, so little there is of it. If the scarcity of dress were practised for economy's sake it would have a show of reason, but the extremities are neglected in favor of the hump at the back, and it takes just as much material for one of these scant costumes.

ANOTHER PERIL

is the idea that women are able to do man's work. Man is intended for struggle. Protection from the hands of man is woman's due, and he is a robber who compels woman to earn money for him. As nations rise in dignity and power woman takes her place as the companien of man. Woman does not manage effectively; her work is never done. Poets talk about the delights of taking care of children, but this is drudgery that no man would submit to. If there is one right of woman more sacred than another it is the right to a home; for there she develops her PERFECT ORGANIZATION.

But a home is not a place to work and bake in. To be a woman is to suffer thus far in the world's career. A woman who can manage a household is capable of being President of the United States. There is

There is

NOT A MAN ON THE PACE OF THE EARTH
Who is not under profound obligations to some
woman for his life, and improvement in the daughters will best aid in the reformation of the sons.
Poverty is a peril, though we are inveigled into a
certain caste to the contrary. Success in life is dependent upon the physical. Yet there are those among us
who deery this love of the beautiful, and tell us that
pearls are the unhandsome accretion of oysters.
More peril arises from the want of money than ever
comes from its possession. Through woman the
perils of the hour will yet become the triumphs of the
future.

ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSION.

Lecture by Walter C. Lyman Before the Liberal Club. That the European estimate of American oratori-

cal powers is almost truthful no one can doubt who listened to Professor W. C. Lyman's "Analysis of Expression by Voice and Action," and to his illustrations of perfect and faulty methods of delivery, at the Liberal Club last evening. But if the discourse, which was most instructive, interesting and amus-ing, proved that there are no perfect American orators, it also proved that none of those professing to be such are true orators. Thus was the European

oraters, it also proved that none of those processing to se such are true orators. Thus was the European estimate reflected back to its originators.

An audience, said the Professor, is a many-stringed instrument whose harmonies can only be drawn forth by a master hand, whose powers are action and voice exactly accorded to ideas. The means of obtaining greatest excellence in expression of ideas be the properties of

and voice exactly accorded to ideas. The means of obtaining greatest excellence in expression of ideas is the proper use of Vocality. Pause and action.

The different qualities of voice express the degrees of mental state. The whisper expresses precaution, mystery, fear. He illustrated this by quoting, in the proper tone, Caliban's injunction of stillness to the saliors at the cave of Prospere; and after in the tone in which he had heard it spoken by actors, and asserted that were he Prospero the saliors assuredly would not have entered.

The Professor illustrated awe under an excited condition by reciting the speech of Hamilet to the shade of his father. The tone in which that should be spoken is subdued, yet the Professor had heard Forrest beliow at the poor ghost as though it had Builerized spoons.

tiresome expounder. Each style of composition must have its method of vocal expression. True oratory consists in fully understanding a subject and then suiting tone, action and pause to the ideas. deas.

The lecture was concluded with brief analyses of the quantities of force, pitch, movement and em-

Correction.
In the notice of the meeting of the "Liberal Club" published in last Saturday's HERALD the criticisms connected with Mr. Long's name were not intended to apply to him. Mr. Long did not read or recite on to apply to him. Mr. Long did not read or recite on the occasion, but merely exhibited a very ingenious teliurion, and explained merely all the phenomena of the solar system. The teliurion is Mr. Long's own invention, and was admired by the audience for the simplicity of its construction and the accuracy of its demonstration. The statement that he launched off into flights of rhetoric and cheap poetry was entirely unintentional, and a careful reader will have detected that the remarks were not intended to apply to Mr. Long.

NEW YORK CITY.

General Localisms and Metropolitan News Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-parison with the corresponding day of last year, as

George Whittle, a man forty-five years of age and a native of England, died yesterday morning in the Centre street hospital. On the 28th of October last deceased fell into the hold of a ship at pier No. 4 North river and thus fatally injured himself.

The Fire Commissioners have commenced issuing the new badges, which are much smaller and more handsome than the former ones. They will continue to give them out until the 20th inst., after which date the old badge will be no longer recognized.

A large number of the Supervisors of Election and special deputy marshals again appeared at Marshal Sharpe's office yesterday morning and clamored for their pay. They were told that arrangements were being made to obtain the money due them from the Judiciary Fund at Washington. The aggregate cost of the service throughout the United States at the recent election was about \$250,000, and it is doubtful if there are sufficient funds available to satisfy all the claims, ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars in each individual case.

The funeral of the late Captain Robert E. Launliz, the sculptor, took place yesterday morning from the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth avenue and Twentieth street, and was largely attended by the Fellows of the National Academy of Design, of which he was an Academician, and by the members of Company K and the Veteran corps, of the Seventh regiment, National Guard. The impressive services of the Ebiscopal Church were rendered by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence and the Rev. Dr. Weston, chaplain of the Seventh reziment. After being escorted to the Harism depot by his late comrades the body was conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery by special train.

Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, yesterday sent word to the Coroners' Office that John Curry, man forty-five years of age and a native of New York, had died in that institution. Deceased was taken to the hospital in an ambulance on the 12th instant by officer Miner, of the Twelfth precinct, who found him in Third avenue, between 116th and 117th streets, suffering from convulsions. Curry subsequently died, and a post-mortem examination made on the body by the Hospital Surgeon revealed a fracture of the skull. How the fatal injuries were received seems to be unknown, but may be determined during an investigation which will be made by Coroner Keenan.

Some ten or a dozen shoemakers, who were re cently in the employ of Mr. E. C. Burt, state their intention, as "free-born American citizens," to start a co-operative boot and shoe manufacturing establishment, and in the future wash their hands of what they style the "tyranny of capital." They express themselves as common to their ability to live independent of their former employers quite as long as their employers can get along without them, and suggest the propriety of the manufacturers giving up their protective organization before trying to compei them to abandon theirs.

Albert W. Palmer, of No. 44 West Twenty-third street, President of the Mercantile Library Associa-tion, and detective Murphy, of the Fifteenth pretion, and detective Murphy, of the Fifteenth pre-cinct, on Thursday night detected a cook, named James Wadson, in the act of making off with an overcoat from the library, the property of Mr. Palmer, valued at flity dollars. The members of the association have been annoyed by similar peculations of the prisoner for some time past. He admitted the charge before Justice Shandley, at Jef-ferson Market, yesterday, and was fully committed for trial.

Ann Maria Lee, an antiquated colored female about two years since left this city for the country, placing a savings bank book containing deposits to her credit of \$400 in the custody of Saran A. Jones a colored friend, residing at 165 West Fifteen street, for safe keeping. Upon her retur a short time since the woman Jones denic all knowledge of the book, alleging she had neve had it in her custody. Officer Mangin, of the had it in her custody. Officer Mangin, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, arrested her on Thursda, afternoon and arraigned her before Justice Shand ley, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, when she was

EXPLOSION IN WORCESTER.

The City Gasworks Blows Up and the Whole City Startled-Narrow Escape of a Conscientious Mayor-Loss \$15,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 16, 1870. At half-past seven o'clock this evening a fearful explosion occurred in the purifying house of the gas works in this city. Its cause is unknown. It demolished the building, scattering its roof and walls in all directions, and damaged considerable the other buildings belonging to the works. Mr. Blake, the Mayor of the city and superintendent of the works, was in the base ment of the building making his tour of inspection, without a light, as is his custom at that hour, but escaped with no further injury than rather severe burns on his face and hands. Mr. McAullife, the foreman, was also burned severely, but not dangerously. No other persons were injured. The explosion startled everybody in the city, throwing doors open and shaking houses. No injury is believed to have been done to the houses in the vicinity. The pecuniary loss is estimated at about \$15,000. It is now thought that only one of the four purifiers is seriously damaged and that the delivery of gas will not be interrupted. the other buildings belonging to the works. Mr.

BANK ROBBERIES.

Attempt on the Wickford (R. I.) Bank-The Building Fired and Barned by the Explosion of Gunpowder. PROVIDENCE, R. L. Dec. 16, 1870.

About two o'clock this morning the building in Wickford occupied by the Wickford National Bank and the office of the Town Clerk of North Kingston was found on fire. An explosion had been heard a was found on tre. An explosion had been heard a few minutes previously. It proved that the bank had been entered by robbers, who started the outer door of the vanit and then explosion set the building on fire, which was entirely consumed. The bunk funds were in an inner chest, and are safe. The town records, covering a space of 160 years, are destroyed. There is some clue to the robbers, for whose arrest a reward of \$1,000 is offered.

Burglary is the North Berwick (N. H./ Bank-About Eight Thousand Dollars Stolen. DOVER, N. H., Dec. 16, 1870.

The North Berwick National Bank was broken open on Thursday night. The robbers took from the bank everything that could be of value to them. They also stole a horse and carriage. A reward o \$500 is offered for the arrest of the robbers. Gold, bills, stamps, &c., to that amount were taken. Railroad bonds amounting to \$2,400 and two pack. ages of United States bonds, one containing \$4,000 and the other \$1,600, all belonging to private individuals, were also taken by the tuleves. The bank was in a small wooden building away from any

How They Manage Certain Things in Chicago.—A couple came to Chicago last year from Canada who had mutually agreed upon a divorce. A lawyer was hired and the bith filed, and they were able to prove that they had stayed at a certain hotel in Chicago a year before, though they had not actually been resident here above three months. They were divorced; but afterwards, the wife repenting, she got the decree set aside by proving that they had not lived in Chicago the necessary length of time. In a month after she had again changed her mind, and, going before the same Judge, in the same oourt, she obtained a divorce a second time—all within a period of four months.

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The WEERLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid cartoon on the Foll Potbies of Pemale Pashions, together with the very latest News by the Cable up to the hour of publication of the Great European War; also Telegraphic Despatches from All Parts of the World, including the latest intelligence regarding the Eastern Ques tion, and the Prussian Movement for the Annexation of Luxembourg; Imperial Hopes at Wilhelmshöhe; Address of Charles Francis Adams Before the New York Historical Society; the O'Day Homicide; Communism in Kansas; Execution of a Prussian Spy by the French Soldiers; Murder of a New Yorker San Francisco, and a Remarkable Suicide. It also contains—Literary, Artistic, Fashionable, Sporting, and Religious Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Varieties; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricul-tural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week. TERMS:-Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15; Single copies, five

cents each. A limited number of advertise inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD. Union square, are daily opening their importations of

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A.—Holiday Presents, Ladies and Gentle-men's elegant embroidered slippers, at E. A. BROOK'S, 575 Broadway.

A.-Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS, 575 Broadway. Ask Druggists for Norton's Cignrettes for

A Merry Christmas.—Ladles', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes and Tollet Slippers for holiday presents, at MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square. A. A.—On Saturday the Russian Baths, 23 and 25 East Fourth street, one block east of Broadway, receive gentlemen bathers until 9 P. M., and on Sunday morning from 7 to 12 A. M. Other days, open from 7 A. M. to 2 F. M. Ladles' hours daily from 10 to 12 A. M. The most extensive and luxurious baths in the United States.

A Benutiful Suit of Hair Covers a Multitude of imperfections. CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair has no comparison as a toilet article for restoring gray hair perfectly; stops its falling, increase its growth, is an elegan hairdressing, keeps head iclean, hair healthy. Sold by all druggless.

A Fine Assortment of Novelties for Holiday Gifts may be found at SCOTT PLATE & CO.'S, 1,211 Broad-way.

A.—Colds and Courbs.—Sudden Changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be every so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

Owing to the good reputation and oppularity of the Troches many worthless and cheap imitations are offered which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," Sold everywhere.

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Cow Milker and Nursing Companion—Pratented November 1, 1876. A rare chance for enterprising men to make money. COLVIN BROS., 484 Broadway. Chenpest Bookstore in the World .-- 167,432 LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Becaman street.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silver-are bought and sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, un-David's Holiday Styles of Gentlemen's Hate

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy Cared Henry Burns, 17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, of Chronic Consultation free. Office, 21 John street.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—S500 Reward for an incorable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 50 cents. A pamphlet free. Address K. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Firs.—Burke, the Furrier, has Removed to 661 Broadway, where he is offering bargains in Furs. BURKE has a branch store at 1.8 Fulton street. Gentlemen's Hats and Furs. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Inverness Cloaks from \$10 to \$35; Over-CLARKE, Taffor, 114 William street. Mailed Free for 25 cents,-Dr. Kahn's Lec-

tures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 746 Broadway, New York. Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary.—

Royal Havana Luttery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubleons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TALIOR & CO., Bankers, is Waii street, New York.

The Russian Bear is Growling Over the The Russian Bear is Growling Over the Treaty of Paris, and Britannia is showing her teet in return. The great Crown Frince of America, meanwhile, takes a favorable view of affairs from the situation of which he is master. Nobody growls or gnashes teeth who makes contracts with the masterly kNOX; for his Hats as well as his Furs are without flaw, and fully worth the prices asked and paid for them. The KNOX Establishment, No. 312 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, is fairly luminous with stylish things of felt and fur and silk.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.